



Security Challenges of the NGI

NIH IT Security Conference

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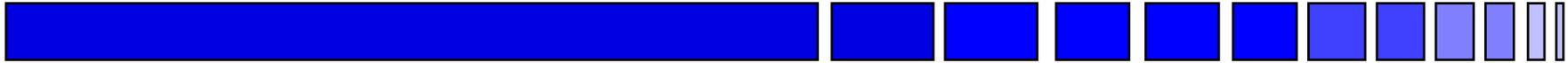
Outline



- Points to Remember
- NGI Program Goals
- Goal 1 : Technologies and security challenges
- Goal 2 : Testbeds and security challenges
- Goal 3 : Applications and security challenges
- NIH Application Security Issues
- NIH Security Challenges
- NGI Workshop and identified Security Issues
- Miscellaneous NGI information



NGI CURSE



MAY YOU LIVE IN

INTERESTING TIMES



Points to Remember

- **Nothing is ever fully secure**
- **Really skilled attacks go undetected**
- **Firewalls can be your Maginot Line**
- **More control by the user will mean more security challenges**
- **NGI exacerbates Internet security challenges**
- **SECURITY is HARD to SELL**



NGI Program Goals

- **New technologies and services:** sponsor research and development in new networking technologies and services in support of the high performance applications requirements
- **Testbed(s):** build a high performance network infrastructure in support of both network research and science applications research
- **Applications:** support demonstration of next generation applications requiring advanced networking technologies



GOAL 1: Technologies



- 1) Network Engineering
- 2) QOS
- 3) Security



Goal 1.1 : Network Engineering



- Planning and Simulation
- Monitoring
- Integration
- Data delivery
- Managing Lead User Infrastructure
- Dynamic and Adaptive Networks



Goal 1.2 : QOS (end to end)



- Baseline QOS Architecture
- Admission control and prioritization
- Accounting and costing
- APIs to see and control QOS
- Drill Down Technologies



Goal 1.3 : Security



- secure and fair means for users to access network resources (e.g. Fabric)
- smart network management
- inter-network peering (e.g. surety of routing updates, costing/accounting)
- nomadic/remote access
- Public Key Infrastructure



Summary: Security Issues for Goal 1



- Multiple security policies and domains
- shared control/management of infrastructure
- adaptive and active networks
- drill down technologies
- QOS - enforcement
- Admission control, accounting, costing
- secure multicast and multipath



Summary: Security Issues for Goal 1 ctd



- Reliable and unreliable multicast
- network monitoring and management
- common set of evaluation and testing criteria
- Operating System (OS) bypass and APIs
- OS exposure to QOS and network



GOAL 2 : TESTBEDS



- 1) 10+ sites at 1000x today's Internet speeds and with better capabilities
- 2) 100+ sites at 100x today's Internet speeds and with better capabilities

Today's Internet is approximately T1 speeds of 1.54 mb/s

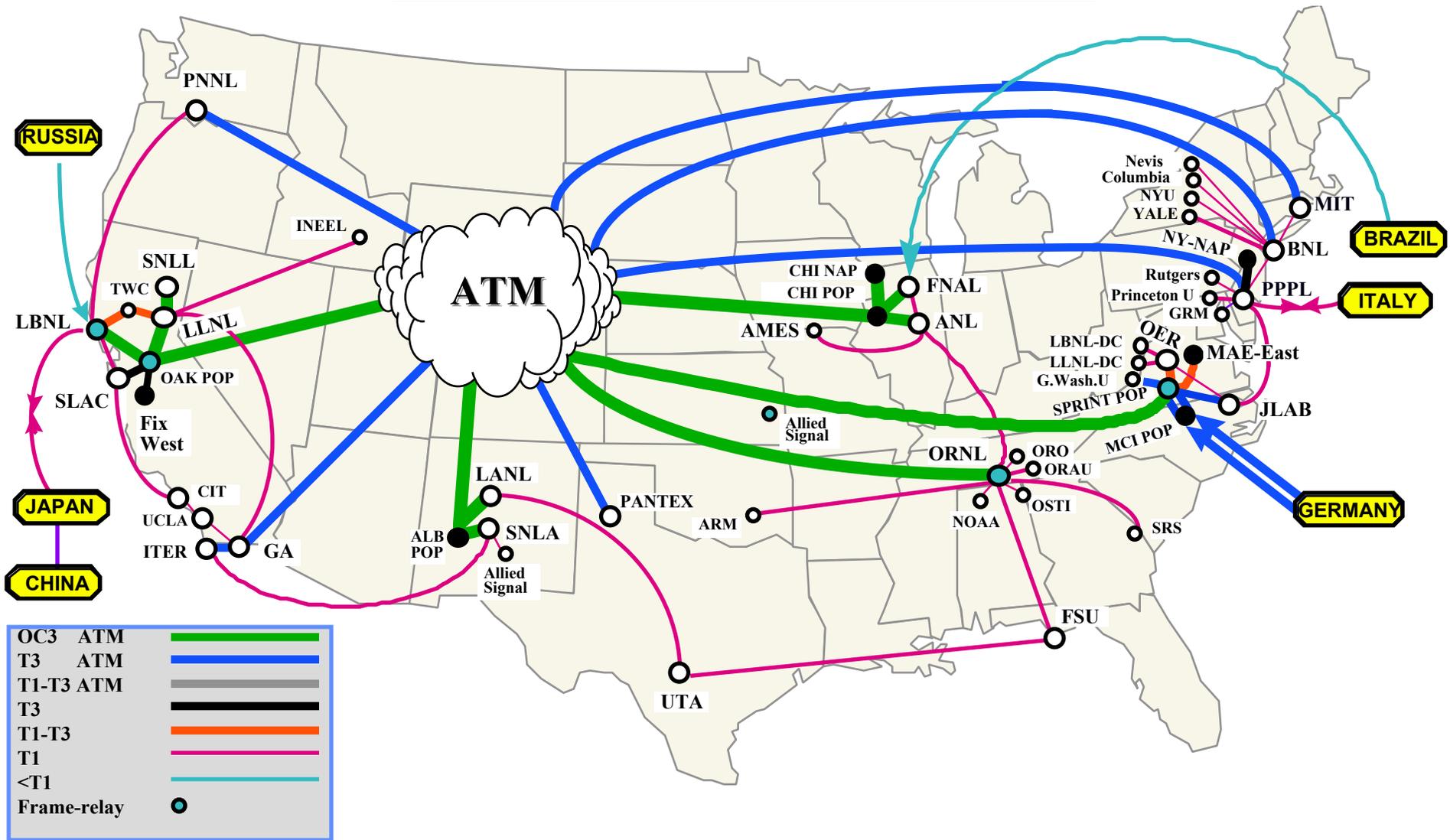


Goal 2.1 : 10 sites at 1000x



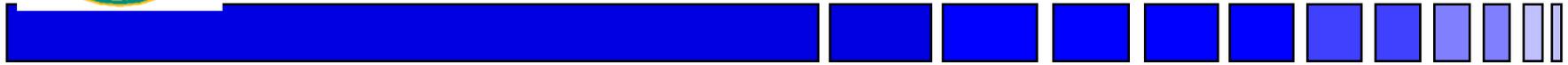
- end-to-end gigabits and terabits
- end system 1000x interfaces (e.g. HIPPI 64)
- WDM at WAN, LAN and Local Loop
- optical, electrical, hybrid hardware
- (de) aggregation of high speed tributaries
- Operating System (OS) and end system architectures
- 1000x network management capabilities

ESnet BACKBONE Late 1997





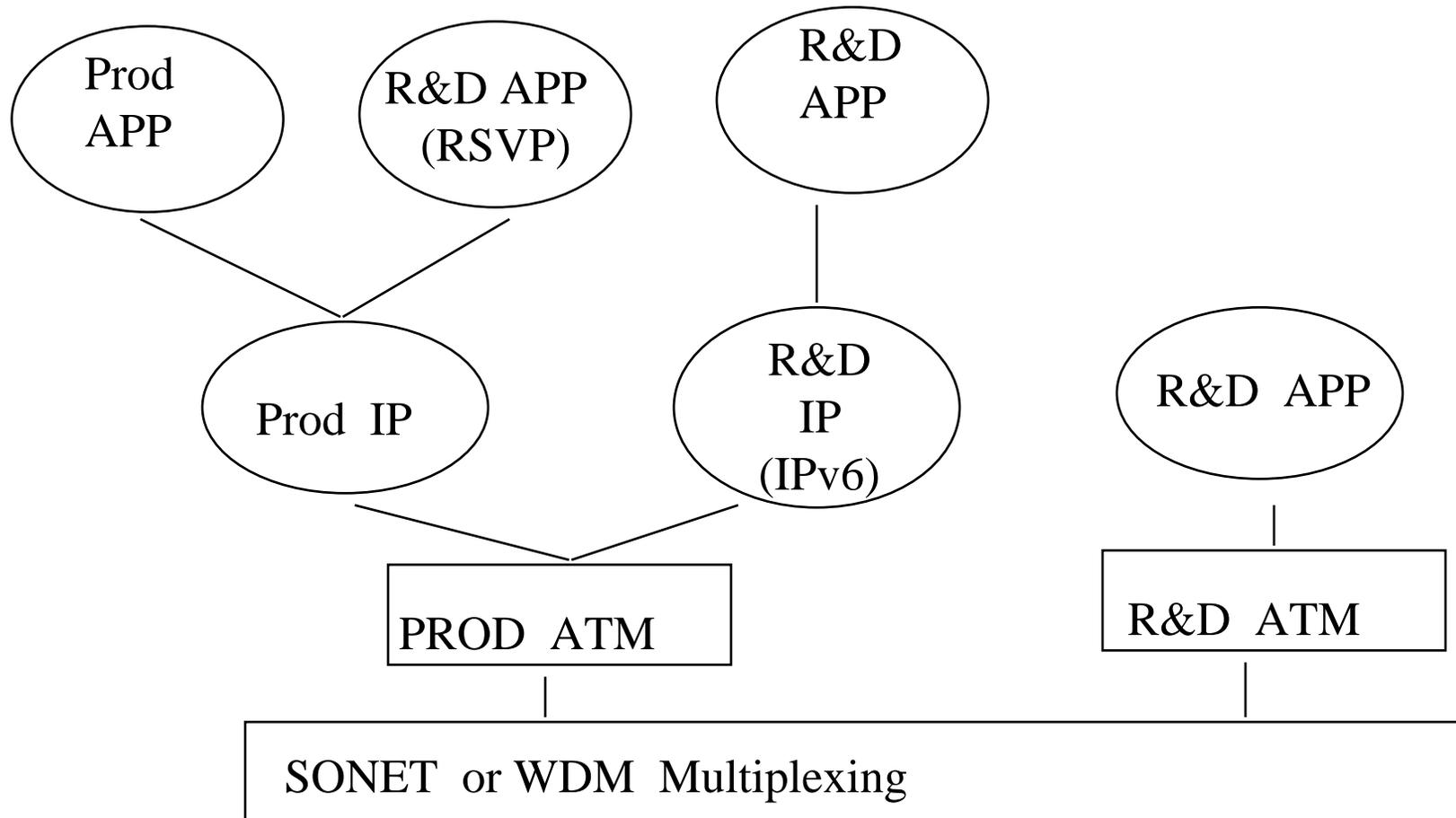
Goal 2 : 100 sites at 100x



- end-to-end 100 megabits +
- 100+ Universities, Labs, and Federal Centers
- IPv4 minimum bearer service , IPv6 in future
- ATM and other services as required (VPNs)
- Gigapops (aggregation points)
- interconnection and peering (vBNS for I2)
- Large scale and cross domain network mgmt.
- concurrent production and network research



MORPHNET (Virtual Networks)





Summary: Security Issues for Goal 2



- Encryption at Ultra High Speeds
- Network probes for management, monitoring, and validation of services **VS** intrusion detection (traceroutes, pings,...)
- Certificate Authorities and Infrastructure
- Support for dynamic virtual networks
- Secure software updates and patches



Summary: Security Issues for Goal 2 ctd



- interconnection/ peering of Nets
 - privacy of customer list and network performance data
 - secure exchange of routes / peering /accounting data
 - propagation and support of multiple policies
 - dynamic construction of virtual networks
 - cross domain Intrusion detection and tracing
 - accounting / costing
 - large scale inter-connectivity begets vulnerabilities



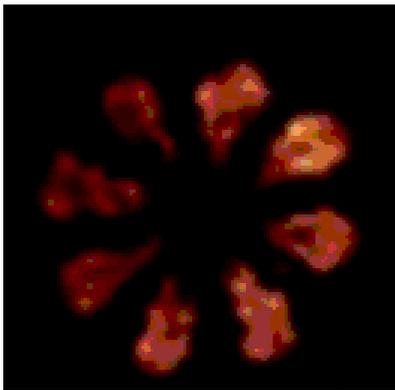
Goal 3 : Applications



- Applications
 - Medicine
 - Crises Management
 - Basic Sciences
 - Education
 - Environment
 - Manufacturing
 - Federal Services
- Characteristics
 - Distributed/Computing
 - Remote Operation
 - Digital Libraries
 - Collaboratories
 - Privacy / Security

<http://www.mcs.anl.gov/DOE2000/index.html>

DOE2000



Diesel Combustion Collaboratory

- OC2 ATM
- T3 ATM
- T1-T3 ATM
- T3
- T1-T3
- T1
- <T1
- Praxair

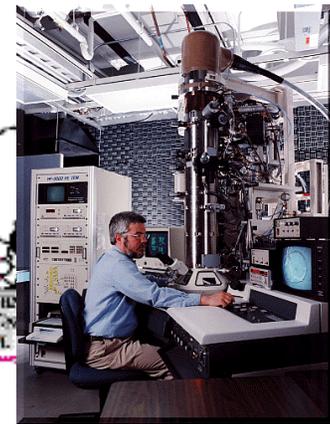
Seamless Distributed Computing

Making the Future happen Today...

Oak Ridge National Laboratory and Sandia National Laboratory are working together to create an environment where their supercomputers can be combined to solve a single application.

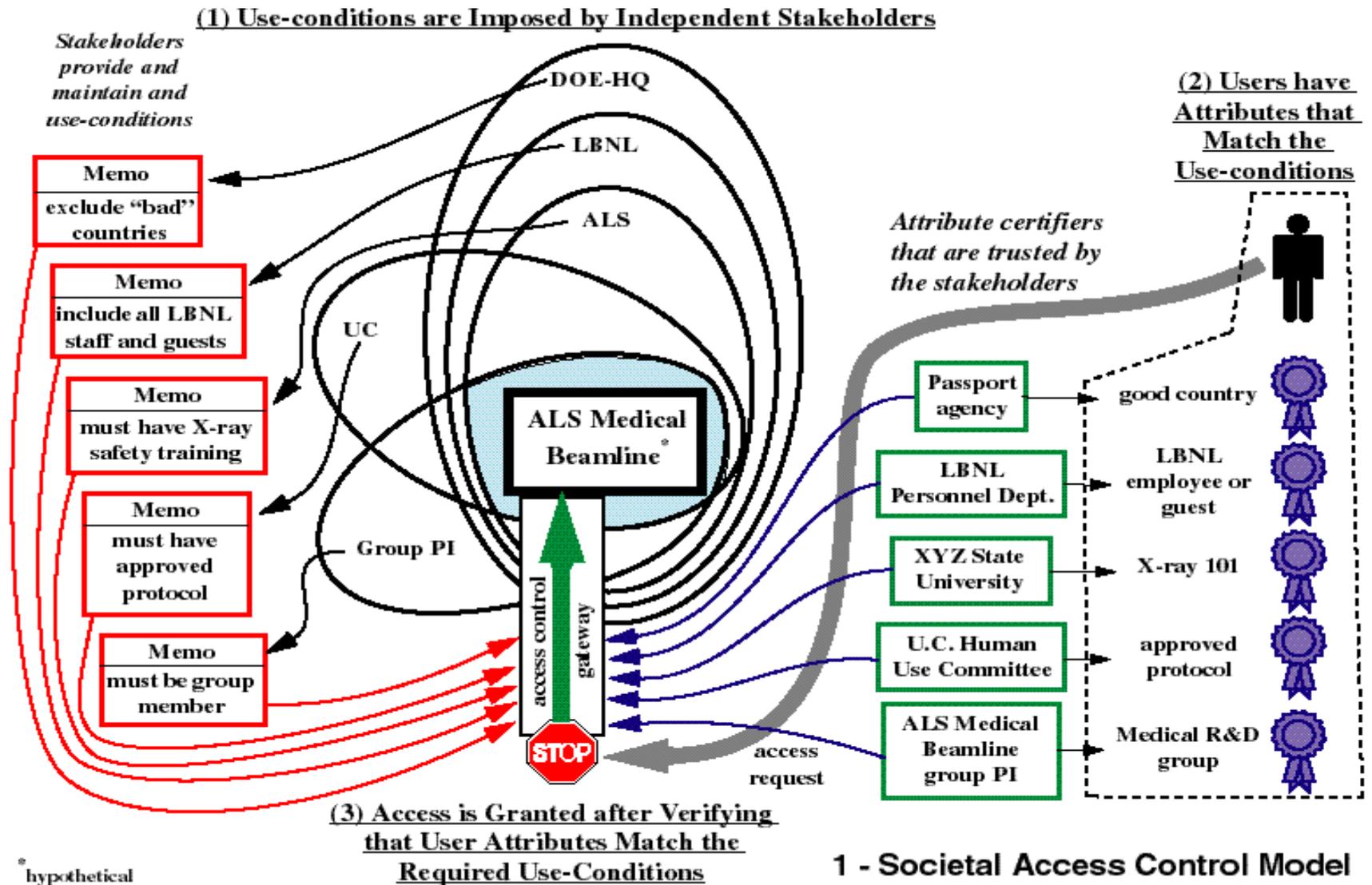
The diagram illustrates a distributed computing environment. It features a central "ATM" (Asynchronous Transfer Mode) network connecting various components:

- Paragon** and **Sandia** supercomputers.
- High Performance Storage (HPSS)** systems.
- Heterogeneous Supercomputers** and **Heterogeneous Wide Area Fault Tolerant Application**.
- Uniform Programming Environment Toolkit** (MP, PVM).
- High-speed Message Passing** and **Computational Steering**.
- ATM OC12 Interfaces** and **Interactive Visualization**.



Materials MicroCharacterization Collaboratory

Akenti Access Control System



hypothetical



Summary: Security Issues for Goal 3



- Application controlled dynamic Networks
- Application invoked policies
- Application controlled QOS
- Application management and use of network based resources (i.e. the FABRIC)



NIH Application Security Issues

- Administration vs User QoS / Security Policies
- Denial of Service and Theft of resources
- Application manipulation of resources / fabric
- Filters/ Firewalls vs Access and capabilities
- Secure Software Distribution, Updates, Patches
- Intrusion detection vs Privacy
- Privacy of patient/client information
- reliability and integrity of networks and data
- PKI and cryptography choices



NIH Security Challenges:



- Identify and use the right Tools
- Education of the end user and administrators
- Timely dissemination of relevant information
- Choice of PKI and cryptography



NGI Workshop Security Issues



- Infrastructure robustness
- Security Policies
- Mobile Code
- Intrusion detection
- PKI



NGI Workshop Security Issues ctd



- Security management
- Operating systems
- Cryptography
- Software Engineering
- Network Management



Proposed FY98 and FY99 NGI Budgets

FY 1998 NGI Budget, \$ in millions

Goal	DoD/DARPA	NSF	NASA	NIST	NLM/NIH	Total
Goal 1: Experimental Research	20	5	2	3		30
Goal 2: Next Generation Network Testbed	20	10	3			33
Goal 3: Revolutionary Applications	2	8	5	2	5	22
Total	42	23	10	5	5	85

Figure 1. NGI FY 1998 Funding by Goal

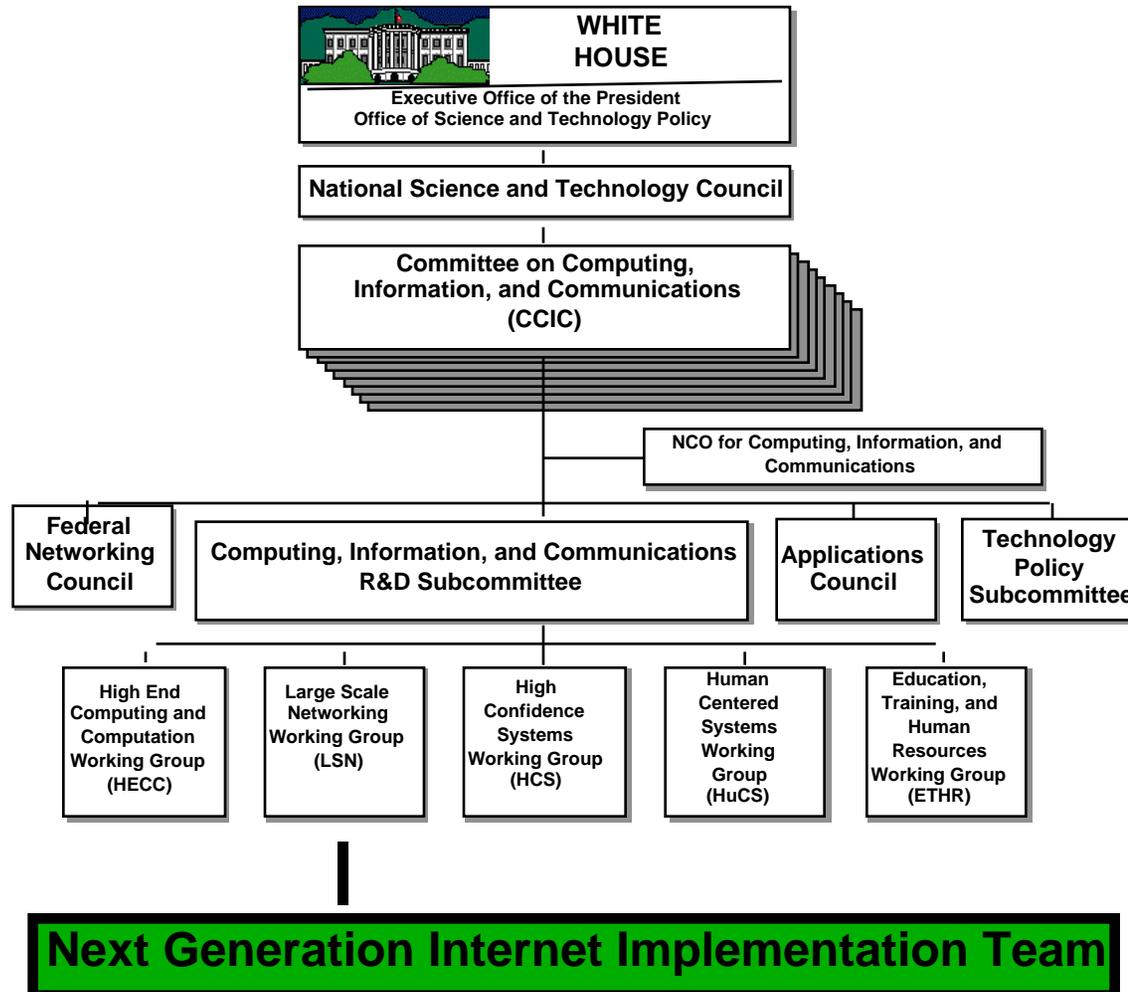
Proposed FY 1999 NGI Budget, \$ in millions

DoD/DARPA	DoE	NSF	NASA	NIST	NLM/NIH	Total
40	22	25	10	5	5	107



NGI Management Structure

see: <http://www.ccic.gov>





NGI Implementation Plan :

DARPA, DOE, NASA, NIH, NIST, NOAA, NSF

- Michael Ackerman, NIH
- Robert Aiken, DoE
- Debra Bailey, NASA
- Richard desJardins, NASA
- Richard DuBois, NIH
- Phil Dykstra, DoD
- Don Endicott, DoD
- Christine Falsetti, NASA
- Jim Fowler, NIST
- Ken Freeman, NASA
- Bert Hui, DARPA
- Gary Koob, DARPA
- Mark Luker, NSF
- Doug Montgomery, NIST
- Hilarie Orman, DARPA
- Alex Poliakoff, Dept. of Education
- Mary Anne Scott, DoE
- George Seweryniak, DoE
- Carl Stanton, NOAA
- Dave Staudt, NSF
- Bill Turnbull, NOAA



For More Information - URLs

Next Generation Internet

- <http://www.ngi.gov>
- http://www.cra.org/Policy/NGI/research_chall.pdf

Internet 2

- <http://www.internet2.edu>

NASA Research and Education Network

<http://www.nren.nasa.gov>

DOE

- <http://www.es.net>
- <http://www.anl.gov/ECT/Public/research/morphnet.html>

DARPA

- <http://www.ito.darpa.mil/ResearchAreas.html>

NSF's Connections

- <http://www.vbns.net>